HE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNSTED BY PRE CONSTITUTION. NOR PROBLETED BY ST. TO THE STATES, ARE SECRETARY. OR TO THE PROPER. - Assenting to the Constitution, Article X.

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, Editors and Proprietors.

SALISBURY, N. C., JANUARY 3, 1840.

NO. XXIX OF VOL. XX. (Whole No. 1019.)

Salisbury Female Academy



The Trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy Trustees of the Satisbury Female Academy NY OR I the public, that this Institution will be a pened on Monday, the 14th of October next. It is bet intention to place this Sentiarry on a permanent of respectable basis; and no care will be wanting on ser part, to render it, in every respect, worthy of the softence of the friends of education, morality and respon, who seek for their daughters a place where included and moral culture combined, will prepare ten to occupy with usefulness and dignity, the sphere of the property of the second of the s

ninaries, with entire satisfaction other Teachers are obtained, Miss Baker will levote herself exclusively to the musical depart-

TERMS OF TUITION.

beginners per session of 5 months, the Rudiments with Grammar, Geogra-phy and History, actions, with the higher branches in Li-

12.50 tersty Department, 10 00

ers will be also taught, if desired, at \$5 cach. By order of the Trus-ees.
THOMAS L. COWAN, Chairman.

Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1839.

DENTISTRY.

W. A. M'CORMICK, M. D. BURGEON DENTIST.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbu It and its vicinity, that he has taken as office at the hisson Hotel, for the purpose of practising DENTAL SCHEEK, an all its various branches, on the most impact and scientific principles, viz. Scaling. Pluging, Extracting, Inserting Teeth on Picot, Gold Spring, Plate, de.

the is a regular graduate of Medicine, and hopes by means and assundity in the line of his profession, to heige a share of public patronage.

X.B. He is in possession of a material, not only present and easily applied, but far superior to any

besies share of public patronage.

X.B. He is in possession of a material, not only insect and easily applied, but far superior to any than fati'ever yet has been discovered for Plugging, satenardy in large cavities where the nerve is expect and tooth otherwise much discussed, and would attoularly recommend it to all before having their eith extracted, which otherwise might be saved by aring them plugged.

P. S. Ladies waited on at their private residences. December 20, 1830. aring them plugged.
P. S. Ladies wated on at their private residences.
December 20, 1839.

DENTAL OPERATIONS.

DR. R. W. WHITINGTON.

AVING located muself in the Town of Salis-bury, offers his professional services to teh trees of Rowan, and the adjoining counties. He may be found at Col. Loxe's Hotel, where is prepared to perform any and every DENTAL OPERATION.

N. B. Examinations made without charge erals and work warranted in all cases. history, Nov. 8, 1839. Salisbury, Nov. 8, 1839.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS, AVING located himself in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional serto its cargens, and those of the surrounding coun-ths office is at the room formerly occupied by Dr. M. Bouchelle, where he may be found at all times

DR. LYANDER KILLIAN,



ESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to tizens of S lisbury, and the surrounding lia office is in Mr. West's new orice-bu opposite J. & W. Murphy's store. N. 45, August 30, 1-39.

ummer Goods.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE AVE just received from New York and Philadel-

mia, an extensive assortment of PRING & SUMMER GOODS

CONSISTING OF-Do Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, & ROCERTES, Drogs and Me-dicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil. Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

short, their Stock comprises almost every article

the town or country.

X. R. Tiley will sell low for cash, or to punctual alors on time; or, in exchange for country Produce Concard, May 24th, 1839.

To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

PHE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come efficeammended for habits of sobriety and industry. her business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c., is which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages, JOHN P. MABRY. Lazington, Oct.ber 11, 1830.

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Neathy and Expeditionshy executed at this Office

Was wants better Evidence?

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

Press.]
Case of Thea. Percell, seal's, 84 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swell age in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.
Case of Juan Duulton, Aberdeen, Olio—rheumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a

DICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lowis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely frectrom it.

Case of Adon Amos—cured of a most inveterate and obstunate dyspepsis, and general debility.

Case of Adon Adoms, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

I feel connident that the Government of her Britannic Majesty will take the sume view of this subject, as I am persuaded to it is governed by desires equally strong and sincere for the amicable termination of the controversy.

To the intrinsic difficulties of questions of boundary lines, especially those described in regions unoccupied, and but partially known, is to be added in our country the embarrassment necessarily arising out of our Constitution, by which the General Adams.

similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Gosdarant, a young unmarried wo-man—subject to ill health several years—a small course of the Lafe Medicines entirely restored her—is now the Line Mentilles Canaly, ale and healthy.

Case of Miss Phomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention Prepares and sold by WILLIAM B. MOPFAT, 375 Prepares and sold by WILLIAM of the awake on the work of the work

Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1810,

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WOULD refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Goal Samaritan, relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of mitted to both Houses of Congress his Annual Message, as follows: sage, as follows:

moderate shourcasts, relative to the happy and besselficial effects of the administration of MOPFATS LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS. Those who have permeat the letters above referred to will observe that an almost every one they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally that in a stronger and better state of nearly effects in two or three days.

In cases of acute suffering, press religious, and in all cases of acute suffering, press religious in the ordinary cases. The LIFE MEDICINES is now universally adquitted to be the most speedy and effectual care extrait in all diseases of that class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Boxels, as has been appropriate the general functions of the shound, strengthen the digastrate regions and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to take seeks (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing diseases and rectioning beath.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with him and eightness, contracted by the green on caling the strong that the result of the strong the strong the strong the strong that the strong the strong the strong the strong the strong that the strong the strong the strong that the strong the strong that the strong that the strong the strong that the strong that the strong that the strong the strong that t

The following cases are among the most recent ry, the proposition promised by Great Britain for ourse effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.— A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his fice, nose and jaw. Experienced quick refret from the use of the Lafe Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.] for the natural impatience of the State of Maine, not less than a conviction that the negotiation has been already protracted longer than is pradent on the part of either Government, have led me to be lieve that the present favorable moment should on no account be suffered to pass without putting the question forever at rest. I feel confident that the Government of her Britannic Majesty will take the same view of this subject, as I am persuaded at is governed by desires equally strong and sincere for the amicable termination of the controverse.

st extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel is.

se of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly are to above—result the same as of Susan Gosdarant, a young unmarried wo—subject to ill health several years—a small course avoid another controversy in which a State Gov eroment might rightfully claim to have her wisher consulted, previously to the conclusion of conven Case of Mass Phonas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rhomanism in one week!

Case of S, Colvin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet, fever in a tew days by the Life Mestemes.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salma, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a haif—dul not expect to recover. Miss T, is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Roman Mark T, is now able to walk about and the strength of the strength trying doctor's remaintes in vam for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lymn Pratt, who was afflected with Patinsic 20 years—effected a perfect core in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflected in like manner, have, the life of the perfect core in the perfect of the life of the perfect core in the points of disagreement, and these differences from the perfect core in the points of disagreement, and these differences from the perfect core in the perfect core i

Thousands of persons affected in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFA 'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the conforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tensity which a good diegetion requires. As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depressin of spirits, trembing or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumplive bahits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weaknesses, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimnessof sight, contined thoughts wandering of the mind, vapors and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, fatulences, or obstructions, they are sate and powerful, and as a partifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the effice, 375 Broadway.

All post paid 'etters will receive immediate attention. Preparers and soldby W.H.I.IAAM B. MOPFAT, 375 Broadway, Now York. A liberal deduction made be added to the popular distance of the adventure medicine will be a wakened with more than common warmth in tions; and it was natural, therefore, that it should be awakened with more than common warmth i Broadway, New York.

Agents—The Lafe Medicines may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Lafe Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a lac simile of John Moffat's signature is non the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

The above Medicines may be had of Cress of Boyer, of this town. Agents for the Proprietor.

Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1810, behalf of their homediate neighbors. But it do

received, confirmed to some extent by personal ob-servation, I om so isded that no one can now hope to engage in such enterp uses without encountering public indignation, in addition to the severest pe-nalties of the law.

public indignation, in addition to the severest penalities of the law.

Recent information also leads me to hope that the emigrants from her Majesty's Provinces, who have sought refuge within our coundaries, are disposed to become peaceable residents, and to abstain from all attempts to endurger the peace of that country which has afforded them an asylum. On a review of the courrences on both sides of the line, it is satisfactory to reflect, that in almost every complaint against our country, the offence may be traced to emigrants from the Provinces who have sought refuge here. In some instances in which they were nided by citizens of the United States, the acts of these misguided men were not only in direct contravention of the laws and well known wishes of their own Government, but met with the decided disapprobation of the people of the United States.

I regret to state the appearance of a different spirit among her Majesty's subjects in the Camadas. The sentiments of hostility to our people and institutions, which have been so frequently expressed there, and the disregard of our rights which have been manifested on some occasions, have, I am sorry to say, been applauded and currents and the extreme that all the serving as the public moneys, aggravated by the stepting of the public moneys, aggravated by the banks holding public deposites, or indebted to public officers for notes received in payments of public discs, have been surmounted to a very gratifying extent. The large current expenditures have been surmounted to a very gratifying extent. The large current expenditures have been surmounted to a very gratifying extent. The large current expenditures have been surmounted to a very gratifying extent. The large current expenditures have been surmounted to a very gratifying extent. The large current expenditures have been surmounted to a very gratifying extent. The large current expenditures have been surmounted to a very gratifying extent. The large current expenditures have been surmounted to a very grati

made compensation for an American vessel cap-tured in 1800 by a French privateer, and carried into Curacoa, where the proceeds were a carried into Curacoa. These considerations cannot be lost upon a people who have never been institutions they have created for the use of the colony, then, and for a short
me after, under the dominion of Holland.

The death of the late Sultan has produced no into Curacoa, where the proceeds were appropria-ted to the use of the colony, then, and for a short time after, under the dominion of Holland.

alteration in our relations with Turkey. Our new. decreasing revenue must impose. The check late-ly appointed Minister Resident has reached Con. by given to importations of articles subject to du-

Instructions have been given to the Commission er of the United States under our Convention with States under our Convention to me to be able to count on a cordial arates us from that Republic. The commission convention from you.

At the time I entered upon my present duties, our ordinary disbursements, without including those our ordinary disbursements, without including those press office, and August last. The joint commission was organized, and adjourned to convene at the same place on account of the public debt, the post office, and now in the performance of its duties.

the departure of our late Charge d'Affaires from that country, and the copy of it brought by him was not received before the adjournment of the Senate at the last session. In the mean while, the period limited for the exchange of ratifications having expired, I deemed it expedient, in consequence of the death of the Charge d'Affaires, to send a special agent to Central America, to close the affairs of our mission there, and to arrange with the Government an extension of the time for the exchange of ratifications.

The finncial operations of the Jovernment dust pe-the Tre sury Department has labored from known defects in the existing laws relative to the safe

pressed there, and the disregard of our rights which have been manifested on some occasions, have, I am sorry to say, been applauded and cucoraged by the people, and even by some of the subordinate local authorities of the Provinces. The chief officers in Carada fortunately have not entertained the same feeling, and have probably prevented excesses that must have been fatal to the peace of the two countries.

I look forward anxiously to a period when all the transactions which have been made the subjects of complaint and remonstrance by the two Governments respectively, shall be fully examined, and the proper satisfaction given where it is due from either side.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our intercourse with Austria, Belgium, Demark, our intercourse with Austria, Belgium, Demark, our missing to this condition, admonishes us of our our intercourse with Austria, Belgium, Demark, our intercourse with Austria, Belgium, Demark, our manuel to the prosection of our parameter, is an even date or impressive to be disregard. Nothing has occurred to distorb the harmony of our intercourse with Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Naples, Porug d, Prussia, Russia, or Sweden. The internal state of Spain has sensibly improved, and a well grounded hope exists that the return of peace will restore to the people of that country their former prosperity, and enable the Government to folfil all its obligations at home and abroad. The Government of Portugal, I have the satisfaction to state, has paid in full the eleventh and last instalment due to our citizens for the claims embraced in the settlement made with it on the third of March, 1837.

I lay before you treaties of commerce negotiated with the Kings of Sardinia and the Netherlands, the ratifications of which have been exchanged since the adjournment of Congress. The liberal principles of these treaties will recommend them to your approbation. That with Sardinia is the first treaty of commerce formed by that kingdom, and it will, I trust, answer the expectations of the present swereigu, by adding the development of the resources of his country, and stimulating the enterprise of his people. That with the Netherlands happily terminates a long existing subject of dispute, and removes from our future commercial intercourse all apprehension of embarrassment. The King of the Netherlands has also, in further illustration of his character for justice, and of his desire to remove every cause of dissatisfaction, made compensation for an American vessel captured in 1800 by a French privateer, and carried. These considerations cannot be lost upon a neo-

ly appointed Minister Resident has reached Constantinople, and I have received assurances from the present Ruler that the obligations of our treative present Ruler that the obligations of our treative and those of friendship, will be fulfilled by himself in the same spirit that actuated his illustrious father.

I regret to be obliged to inform you that no constant of the distributions of the last cause alone, will not fail short of tive millions of dollars in the very 1842, as the find reaction of a last cause in the very 1842. I regret to be obliged to inform yos that no convention for the settlement of the claims of our citizens upon dexico has yet been ratified by the Government of that country. The first convention formed for that purpose was no presented by the President of Mexico for the approbation of its Congress, from a belief that the King of Prussia, the arbitrator in case of disagreement in the joint commission to be appointed by the United States and Mexico, would not consent to take upon himself that friendly office. Although not entirely satisfied with the course porsised by Mexico, I felt no heartstron in receiving in the most conclusiory spirit the explaination office, and also cheerfully consented to a new convention, in order to arrange the payments proposed to be made to our citizens, in a manner which, while equally just to them, was deemed less onerous and inconvenient to the Mexican Government. Relying confidently upon the intentions of that Government, Mr. Elliss in the year 1842, as the final reduction of all duties to twenty per cent, then takes effect. The solor result is to twenty per cent, then takes effect. The whole revenue then accruing from the year 1842, as the final reduction of all duties to twenty per cent, then takes effect. The whole revenue then accruing from the use of whole accounts of the dollars. Then the year 1842, as the final chart in the year 1842, as the final then then takes effect. The whole revenue then accruing from the use of whole then accruing from the use of whole then accruing from the use of whole then accruing from the whole revenue then accruing from the use of whole then accruing from the sales of public lands, if not more, will under the accruint the sales of public lands, if not more, will under then accruing from the sales of public lands, if not more, wi Mexican Government. Relying confidently upon the intentions of that Government, Mr. Eliss was directed to repair to Mexico, and diplomatic intercourse has been resumed between the two countries. This new convention has, he informs us, been recently submitted by the President of that Republic to its Congress, under circumstances which promise a speedy ratification; a result which I cannot allow myself to doubt.

Instructions have been given to the Commission.

Instructions have been given to the Commission serious of my own anxious efforts to perform with fidelity this portion of my public functions, it is a

ow in the performance of its duties.

The new Government of Texas has shown its removal of the Indians, for repelling Indian hos-The new Government of Texas has shown its desire to cultivate friendly relations with us, by a prompt reparation for injuries complained of in the cases of two vessels of the United states.

With Central America a convention has been concluded for the renewal of its former treaty with the United States. This was not ratified before the departure of our late Charge d'Affaires from that country, and the copy of it brought by him

od to the severest scrutiny, and to be limited to be absolute requirements of the public service—They will be found less than the expanditures of 830 by over five millions of dolars.

The precautionary measures which will be recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, to present faithfully the public credit under the Suctupions and contingencies to which our receipts and expanditures are expanded, and especially in a commercial crisis like the present, are commended to your early attention.

mercial crisis like the present, are commended to pour early attentions.

On a former occasion your attention was invited to various considerations in support of a presented to various considerations in support of a presented to various considerations in support of a presented to was an also of a law graduating the prices for such lands as had long been in the market unsold, in consequence of their inferior quality. The exceution of the act which was passed on the first subject has been attended with the happiest consequences in quieting itsles, and securing improvements to the industrious; and it has also, to a very gratifying extent, been exempt from the frauda which were practised under previous pre-emption laws. It has, at the same time, as was anticipated, contributed liberally during the present year to the receipts of the Treasury.

The passage of a gradation law, with the guards before recommended would also, I am pursuaded, add considerably to the revenue for several years, and prove in other respects just and beneficial.

Your early consideration of the subject is, therefore, carnestly requested.

The present condition of the defences of our principal scaports and many yards, as represented to the resource.

The present condition of the defences of our riceipal scaports and navy yards, as represented to the accompanying report of the Secretary of far, calls for the early and serious attention of ongress; and, as connecting itself intimately with as subject, I cannot recommend too strongly to our consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the malitia of the Unitaries.

your consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the malitia of the United lates.

In conformity with the expressed wishes of Congress, an attempt was unde in the spring to terminate the Florida war by negociation. It is to be regretted that these humane intentions should have been frustrated, and that the effort to bring these unhappy difficulties to a satisfactory conclusion should have been frustrated, and that the effort to bring these unhappy difficulties to a satisfactory conclusion should have failed. But, after entering into so lemm engagements with the Commanding General, the lodians, without any provocation, recommenced their acts of treachery and murder. The renewal of hostilities in that Territory renders it necessary that I should recommend to your favorable consideration the plan which will be submitted to you by the Secretary of War, in order to enable that department to conduct them to a successful issue.

[Next are the President's remarks on the army and navy, and the exploring expedition; which, as they contain nothing new or very important, and being pressed for room, we omit.—Ens. Can...]

The extent of post roads covered by famil service, on the first of July last was about 133,999 miles, and the rate of annual transportation upon them \$4,496,878 miles. The number of post offices on that day was twelve thousand seven hundred and enterty-eight.

The revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending with the 30th of June last, was four million four hundred and seventy six thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars—exhibiting an increase over the preceding year of two hundred and increase over the preceding year of two hundred and increase over the same period are four million six hundred and themty-four thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars.

The excess of liabilities over the revenue for the last two verses has been most out of the second collars.

Postmaster General. The War and Navy Departments already employ steamboats in their service, and although it is by no means desirable that the Government should undertake the transportation of passengers or freight as a business, there can be no reasonable objection to running boats, temporarily, whenever it may be necessary to put down attempts at extortion, to be discontinued as soon as reasonable contracts can be obtained.

This concurrence of opinion in favor of that system per successful to the practice among them, a money are kept in charge of public officers. This concurrence of opinion in favor of that system per successful to the practice among them, a money are kept in charge of public officers. This concurrence of opinion in favor of that system is perhaps as great as exists on any question of internal administration.

In the modes of business and official restraints on dishursing officers, no legal charge was pro-

The suggestions of the Postmaster General relative to the inadequocy of the legal allowance to duced by the suspension of specie payments. The witnesses in cases of prosecutions for mail depredations, ment your serious consideration. The much useful information in relation to this subject.

the first doctor of each of the Circuit Courts, and the number of miles each judge has to travel in the performance of his duties, a great inequality appears in the amount of labor assigned to each judge.

The number of terms to be held in each of the appears to be held in each of the courts compassing the minth circuit, the distances able to meet, on demand, all its liabilities for depositives the places at which they sit, and from pesites and notes in circulation. It maintains

thence to the seat of Government, are represented to be such as to render it risposable for the judge of that circuit to perform, in a manner corresponding with the public exigencies, his term and circuit duties. A resision, therefore, of the present arrangement of the circuits seems to be called for, and is recommended to your notice.

I think it proper to call your attention to the power assumed by Territorial Legislatures to authorize the issue of bonds by corporate companies on the guarantee of the Territory. Congress passed a law in 1896, providing that no set of a Territorial Legislature incorporating banks should have the force of law until approved by Congress, but acts of a very exceptionable character previously passed by the Legislature of Florida, were suffered to remain in force, by virtue of which bonds may be issued to a very large amount by those institutions, upon the faith of the Territory. A resolution intending to be a joint one passed the Senate at the same session, expressing the sense of Congress that the laws in question ought not to be permitted to remain in force unless amended in many material respects, but it failed in the House of Representatives for want of time, and the desired amendments have not been made. The interest involved are of great importance, and the subject deserves your early and careful attention. The continual agitation of the question relative to the best mode of keeping and disbursing the public money, still injuriously affects the business of the country. The suspension of epocie payments in 1837, rendered the use of deposite banks, as prescribed by the act of 1838, a source rather of e-burrassment than aid, and of necessity placed the country. The suspension of deposite banks, as prescribed by the act of 1838, a source rather of e-burrassment than aid, and of necessity placed the custody of most of the public money afterwards collected in charge of the public money for private purposes as a crime, a measure attended under the custody of the public money without

that I should recommend to your favorable consideration the plan which will be submitted to you by
the Secretary of War, in order to enable that department to conduct them to a successful issue.

[Next are the Pecident's remarks on the army
and navy, and the exploring expedition; which, as
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The extent of past reads current by frail service, on the first of July last was about 133,099
miles, and the rate of annual transportation upon
them \$4,496,779 miles. The number of post offices on that day was twelve thousand seves hundred
and eighty, and on, the thirriest ultimo, thirteen
thousand and twenty-eight.

The revenue of the Fost Office D-partment for
four million from bunded and seventhesis of the postfour million from bunded and seventhesis of the postmicrosan over the preceding year of two, hundred
and forty one thousand five hundred and sixty oidlare. The excess of liabilities over the revenue for the
last two years has been met out of the surplus
which had previoudly accommitted. The coath on
hand on the thirtieth ultimo, was shout \$206,701 ms,
and the current momen of the Department varies
wore little from the rate of current expenditures.

Most of the service suspension of pryment by the
hands and previoudly accomment varies
wore little from the rate of current expenditures.

Most of the service suspension of pryment by the
sample and auties of the General Government varies
wore little from the rate of current expenditures,
the revenue of the segment of this Department
the personn mail service, but in ashort time to contracts for the transportation of the Department varies
wore little from the rate of current expenditures.

Most of the services are not provided by the
act of 77th July, 1838, twas been are in operation at an annual cost of \$130,033. Not with
the prevent of the provided accessed in the custody of most of the public moneys
and the surrent services of the transportation of the mails upa as to require the prompt attention of Congress.
In relation to strambart lines, the most efficient been the experience of other nations. From the n relation to strainbut lines, the most efficient been the experience of other matters, and has been suggested by the results of inquiries made by the Secretary of the timester General. The War and Navy Determined already employ steamboats in their series, and although it is by no means desirable that twenty-seven foreign Governments, from which Government should undertake the transportation in the problem of the control o

dations, ment your serious consideration. The safety of the mails requires that such prosecutions shall be efficient, and justice to the citizen whose time is required to be given to the public, demands not only that his expenses shall be paid, but that he shall receive a reasonable compensation.

The Reports from the War, Navy, and Post Office Departments will accompany this communication, and one from the Treasury Department will be presented to Congress in a few days.

For various details in respect to the matters in charge of those departments, I would refer you to those important documents, satisfied that you will find in them many valuable suggestions, which will be found well deserving the attention of the Legislature.

Form a report made in December of last year by the Secretary of State, to the Senate, showing the strial docket of each of the Circuit Courts, and the number of miles each judge has to travel in the performance of his duties.

Form a report made in December of last year by the Secretary of State, to the Senate, showing the trial docket of each of the Circuit Courts, and the number of miles each judge has to travel in the performance of his duties.

Form a report made in December of last year by the Secretary of State, to the Senate, showing the supportant considerations, it has senared in the number of miles each judge has to travel in the performance of his duties.

For a report made in December of last year by the Secretary of State, to the Senate, showing the secretary of State, to the Senate, showing the performance of his duties.

For a report made in December of last year by the Secretary of State, to the Senate, showing the performance of miles each judge has to travel in the performance of the december of public money.

ness, only by the confidence of the public in its solvency; and whenever this is destroyed, the demands of its depositors and note holders—pressed more rapidly than it can make collections from its debtors—force it to stop payment. This has of confidence with its consequences occurred in 1837, and afforded the apology of the banks for their suspension. The public then acquiesced in the validity of the excuse; and, while the State Legislatures did not exact from them their forfitted charters, Congress, in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive, allowed them time to pay over the public money they held, although compriled to issue Treasury notes to supply the deficiency thus created.

ance with the recommendation of the Executive, allowed them time to pay over the public money they held, although compelled to issue Treasury notes to supply the deficiency thus created.

It now appears that there are other motives than a want of public confidence under which the banks seek to justify themselves in a refusal to meet their obligations. Searcely were the country and Government relieved, in a degree, from the difficulties occasioned by the general suspension of 1837, when a partial one, occurring within thirty months of the former, produced new and serious embarrassments, though it had no pulliation in such cir cumstances as were alleged in justification of that which had previously taken place. There was nothing in the condition of the country to endanger a well managed banking institution; commerce was deranged by no loreign war; every branch of manufacturing industry was crowned with rich rewards; and the more than usual abundance of our harvests, after supplying our domestic wants, had left our granaries and store houses filled with a surplus for exportation. It is in the midst of this, that an irredeemable and depreciated paper currency is entailed upon the people by a large portion of the banks. They are not driven to it by the exhibition of a loss of public confidence, or of a surdem pressure from their depositors or noteholders, but they excuse themselves by alledging that the current of business, and exchange with foreign countries, which draws the precious metals from their vaults, would require, in order to meet it, a larger curtailment of their loans to a comforeign countries, which draws the precious metals from their vaults, would require, in order to meet it, a larger curtailment of their loans to a comparatively small portion of the community, than it will be convenient for them to bear, or perhaps safe for the banks to exact. The plea has ceased to be one of necessity. Convenience and policy are now deemed sufficient to warrant these institutions in disregarding their solemn obligations. Such conduct is not overly an injury to individual creditors, but it is a wrong to the whole community, from whose liberality they hold most valuable privileges—whose rights they violate, whose business they derange, and the value of whose proper-

ty, from whose hierarity they nod most avoidable privileges — whose rights they violate, whose business they derange, and the value of whose property they render unstable and insecure. It caust be evident that this new ground for bank suspensions, in reference to which their action is not only disconnected with, but wholly independent of, that of the public, gives a character to their suspensions more alarming than any which they exhilited before and greatly increases the impropriety of relying on the banks in the transactions of the Government.

A large and highly respectable portion of our banking institutions are, it affords me unfeigned pleasure to state, exempted from all blame on account of this second delinquency. They have, to their great credit, not only continued to meet their engagements, but have even repudated the grounds of suspension now resorted to. It is only by such a course that the confidence and good will of the community can be preserved, and, in the sequel, the best interest of the institutions themselves promoted.

of suspension now resorted to. It is only by such a course that the confidence and good will of the commonity can be preserved, and, in the sequel, the best interest of the institutions themselves promoted.

New dangers to the banks are also daily disclosed from the extension of that system of extraviagint credit of which they are the pillars. Formerly our foreign commerce was principally founded on an exchange of commodities, including the precious metals, and leaving in its transactions but it foreign debt. Such is not now the case. Aided by the finelities afforded by the banks, mere credit has become too commonly the basis of trades. Many of the banks threselves, not content with largely stimulating this system among others, have come borrowers instead of leaders; they establish their argenics abroad; they deal largely in stocks and merchandise; they deal largely in stocks and merchandise; they courage the issue of State securities until the foreign market is glutted with them; and, ansatisfied with the legitimate use of their own capital and the exercise of their law fall privileges, they raise, by large loans, additional means for every variety of speculation. The disasters attendant in this deviation from the former course of business in that country, are now shared alike by banks and individuals, to an extent of which there is perhaps no previous example in the annals of our country. So long as a willingness of the foreign leader, and a sofficient export of our reduction to meet any necessary partial papears to be prosperious; but an assens as it is checked by any hesitativa abroad, or by an inability to make payment there in our predictions, the evidence of the country, are now shared alike by banks and individuals, to an extent of which there is perhaps no previous example in the annals of our country. So long as a militage of the system are disclosed. The paper currency which might serve for domestic purposes, is useless to pay the debt due in Europe Good and the paper currency which might serve for d of the system are disclosed. The paper currency which might serve for domestic purposes, is useless to pay the debt due in Europe Gold and silver are therefore drawn, in exchange for their notes, from the banks. To keep up their supply of coin, these institutions are obliged to call upon their own debtors, who pay them principally in their own notes, which are as unavailable to them

trade. Distant banks may fail, without seriously affecting those in our principal commercial extress; but the failure of the latter is felt at the extremities of the Union. The suspension of New York, in 1837, was every where, with very few exceptions, followed, as soon as it was known; that recently at Philadelphia transdittely affected the banks of the South and West in a similar ir anner. This dependence of our whole banking system on the institutions in a few large cities, is not found in the laws of their organization, but in those of trade and exchange. The banks at that centre to which currency flows, and where it is required in payments for merchandise, hold the power of controlling those in regions whence it comes, while the latter possess no means of restraining them; so that the value of individual property, and the prosperity, of trade, through the whole interior of the country, are made to depend on the good or bad management of the banking institutions in the great seats of trade on the seaboard.

But this chain of dependence does not stop here. It does not terminate at Philadelphia or New York. It reaches across the ocean, and ends in Loudon, the centre of the credit system. The same has of trade, which gives to the banks in our principal cities power over the whole banking system of the United States, subject the former, in their turn, to the money power in Great Britain. It is not demed that the suspension of the New York banks in 1837, which was followed in quick succession throughout the Union, was produced by an application of our banks, that their embarrassments have arisen from the same cause.

From this influence they cannot now entirely

action of that power; and it is now alteger, in extenuation of the present condition of so large a portion of our banks, that their embarrassments have
arisen from the same cause.

From this influence they cannot now entirely
secape, for it has its origin in the credit currencies of the two countries; it is strengthened by the
g current of trade and exchange, which centres in
London, and is rendered almost irresistible by
the large lebts contracted there by our mert chants, our banks, and our States. It is thus that
an introduction of a new bank into the most dis
tant of our villages, places the business of that
village within the influence of the money power in
England. It is thus that every new debt which
we contract in that country, seriously affects our
own currency, and extends over the pursuits of our
citizens its powerful influence. We cannot escape
from this by making new banks, great or small,
State or National. The same chains which bind
those now existing to the centre of this system of
paper credit, must equally fetter every similar institution we create. It is only by the extent to
which this system has been pushed of late, that we
have been made fully aware of its irresistible tendency to subject our own banks and currency to a
vast controlling power in a foreign land; and it
adds a new argument to those which illustratetheir pecarious situation. Endangered in the first
place by their own mismanagement, and again by
the conduct of every institution which connects
them with the centre of trade in our own country,
they are yet subjected, beyond all this, to the effect
of whatever measures policy, necessity, or caprice, may induce those who control the credits of
England to resort to. I mean not to comment
upon these measures present or past, and much
less to discourage the prosecution of fair commercial dealing between the two countries, based on
reciprocal benefits; but at having now been made
manifest that the power of inflicting these and

of coin, these institutions are obliged to call upon their own debtors, who pay them principally in their own notes, which are as unavailable to them as they are to the merchants to meet the foreign demand. The calls of the banks, therefore, a such emergencies, of necessity, exceed that demand, and produce a corresponding curtailment of their accommodations and of the currency, at the very moment when the state of trade renders it most inconvenient to be borne. The intensity of this pressure on the community is in proportion to the previous liberality of eredit and consequent expansion of the currency; forced sales of property are made at the time when the means of purchasing are most reduced, and the worst calamities to individuals are only at last arrested, by an open violation of their obligations by the banks, a redistrible laws of trade and credit. In the recent ovents which have so strikingly illustrated the certain effects of these laws, we have seen the bank for a State Covernment. They are not influenced by the banks being large or small, created by National or State Governments. They are not influenced by the banks being large or small, created by National or State Governments. They are not influenced by the banks being large or small, created by National or State Governments. They are not influenced by the banks being large or small, created by National or State Governments. They are not influenced by the banks being large or small, created by National or State Governments. They are not influenced by the banks being large or small, created by National or State Governments. They are not influenced by the banks being large or small, created by National or State Governments. They are the recults of the irresistable laws of trade and credit. In the recent ovents which have so strikingly illustrated the certain effects of these laws, we have seen the bank of the submitted and the submitted of the irresistable laws of trade and credit to the content of the submitted of the irresistable laws of trade and cr

he its deposites, and is the deper for They affired the same opportunity hu moneys, and equally lead to all the on it, since a bank can askedly expense a deposite of its notes in the hands on on one made in the own value. It would give to the Government and, in case of failure, the claim of the no better than that of a depositor. I am aware that the danger of in public, and unreasonable pressure.

poblic, and unreasonable pressure upo most have been urged as objections to requiring the runner of the revenue in guid and silver. In the share of the revenue in guid and silver. In the share of the control of the statement we may saif yis at he amount of special accountry at eighty-free millions of dollars, and the ton of that which would be employed at any on in the receipts and disbursements of the Gravenue, and in the receipts and disbursements of the Gravenue, and in the receipts and disbursements of the Gravenue, and in the receipts and disbursements of the Gravenue, and in the receipts and disbursements of the Gravenue, and the share were greated and the share were greated as a street of the share were the share were the share were greated as a street of the share were the share which constitute by the greater party of the share were the share were the share of the share were the share were the share were the share of the share were the share were the share of the share were the share of the share were the share of the share were the share were the share of the share were the shar

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and a careful consideration of the immediate interest of the community will permit, the onjust characier of monopolies; to check so far as may be practically prudent legislation, those temptations of interest as those opportunities for their dangerous indegence, which beset them on every side, and confine themsinely to the performance of their paramount duty, that adding the operations of commerce, rather than easulting their own exclusive advantage. Them as other salutary reforms may, it is believed, be seen plished without the violation of any of the great propless of the social compact, the observance of which indispensable to its existence, or interferring a signay with the useful and profitable employment of succeptual.

Institutions so framed have existed and still exist descent eration of the imp

Institutions so framed have existed and stillering where, giving to commercial intercourse ad actacilities, without inflating or depreciating the carey, or stimulating speculation. Thus accomplished their legitimate ends, they have gained the surest grantee for their protection and encouragement is good will of the community. Among a people as as ours the same results could not hall to attend a larcourse. The direct supervision of the head longs, from the nature of our Government, to these who authorize them. It is to their Legislauries the people must mainly look for action on that all But as the conduct of the Federal Government is management of its revenue has also a powerful these immediate influence upon them, it becomes easily to see that a proper direction is given to it. It he keeping of the public revenue in a separate and dependent Treasury, and of collecting it in gold silver, will have a salutary influence on the system paper credit with which all banks are connected, thus aid those that are sound and well managed, it at the same time sensibly cheek such as are otherward. at the same time sensibly check such as are other by at once withholding the means of extravigance forded by the profile fands, and restraining them be excessive issues of notes which they would be comparexcessive issues of notes willy called opon to redeem.

I am aware it has been urged that this contains to the best attained and exerted by mean a National Bank. The constitutional objection which I am well known to entertain, would present me in any event from proposing of executions.

to that remedy; but in collision to this, Penned after and appearance, bring second to think that it can any longer be extensively regarded as effect-ive for much a purpose. The history of the late National Bank through all its mutations shows that Mational Benk through all ris mutations shows that it was not so. On the contrary, it may, after a careful consideration of the subject, be, I think nafely stated, that at every period of banking excess it took the lead; that in 1617, and 1619, in 1823, in 1931 and in 1834, its vast expansions, followed by distressing contractions, led to those of the State institutions. It swelled and maddened the tides of the banking system, but seldom allayed, or safely directed them. At a few periods only was a substary control experient, but an easier ed the tides of the banking system, but seldom allayed, or safely directed them. At a few periods only was a selutary control exercised, but an eager desire on the contrary, exhibited for profit in the first place; and if afterwards, its measures were envere towards other institutions, it was because its own safety compelled it to adopt them. It did not differ from them in principle or in form; its measures emanated from the same spirit of gain; it felt the same temptation to over issues; it suffered from, and was totally unable to avert, those in evitable laws of trade, by which it was itself affected equally with them; and at least on one occasion, at an early day, it was saved only by extraordinary exertions from the same fate that attended the weakest institution it professed to supervise. In 1837, it failed, equally with others, in redeeming its notes, though the two years allowed by its charter for that purpose hid not expired, a large amount of which remains to the present time outstanding. It is true, that having so wast a capital, and strengthened by the use of all the revenues of the Government, it possessed more power; but while it was itself, by that circumstance, freed from the control which all banks require, its paramount object and inducement were left the same, to make the most for its stockholders, not to regulate the currency of the country. Nor has it as far as we are advised, been found to be greatly otherwise elsewhere. The national character given to the Bank of England, has not prevented excessive fluctuations in their currency, and it proved unable to keep off a suspension of specie payments, to the Bank of England, use not prevenies excessive fluctuations in their currency, and it proved unable to keep off a sespension of specie payments, which lasted for nearly a quarter of a century.—

And why should we expect it to be otherwise?

A national institution, though deriving its charter A national institution, though deriving its conver-from a different source than the State banks, is yet constituted upon the same principles; is conducted by men equally exposed to temptation; and is li-able to the same disasters; with the additional disable to the same disasters; with the additional dis-advantage that its magnitude occasions an extent of confusion and distress which the mismanage-ment of similar institutions could not produce.— It can scarcely be doubted that the recent suspen-sion of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, sion of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, of which the effects are felt not in that State alone, but over half the Union—had its origin in a course of business commenced while it was a national institution; and there is no good reason for supposing that the same consequences would not have followed, had it still derived its powers from the General Government. It is in vain, when the influences and impulses are the same, to look for a difference in conduct or results. By such creations, we do therefore but increase the mass of paper credit and paper currency, without checking per credit and paper currency, without checking their attendant evils and fluctuations. The extent their attendant evils and fluctuations. The extent of power and the efficiency of organization which we give, so far from being beneficial, are in practice positively injurious. They strengthen the chain of dependence throughout the Union, subject all parts more certainly to common disaster, and bind every bank more effectually, in the first instance, to those of our commercial cities, and in the end, to a foreign power. In a word I cannot but be lieve that, with the full understanding of the operations of our banking system which experience has produced, public sentiment is not less opposed to the creation of a National Bank for purposes connected with currency and commerce, than for those connected with the fiscal operations of the Government.

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connected with currency and commerce, than for those connected with the fiscal operations of the Government.

Yet the commerce and currency of the country are suffering evils from the operations of the State banks which can not and ought not to be overlooked. By their means we have been flooded with a depreciated paper, which it was evidently the design of the framers of the Constitution to prevent when they required Congress to "coin money and regulate the value of foreign coins," and when they forbade the States "to coin money, emit bills of credit, make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts," or, "pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts." If they did not guard more explicitly against the present state of things, it was because they could not have anticipated that the few banks then existing were to swell to an extent which would expel to so great a degree the gold and silver, for which they had provided from the channels of circulation, and fill them with a currency that defeats the object they had in view. The remedy for this must chiefly rest with the States from whose legislation it has sprung. No good that might accrete in a particular case from the exercise of now. this must chiefly rest with the States from whose legislation it has spring. No good that might accrue in a particular case from the exercise of powers, not obviously conferred on the General Government, would authorize its interference or justify a course that might in the slightest degree, in-crease at the expense of the States, the power of the federal authorities—nor do I doubt that the States will apply the remedy. Within the last few years, events have appealed to them too strong-ly to be disregarded. They have seen that the Constitution, though theoretically adhered to, is Constitution, though the retically adhered to, is subverted in practice; that while on the statute books there is no legal tender but gold and silver, no law impairing the obligation of contracts, yet that in point of fact, the privileges conferred on banking corporations, have made their notes the currency of the country; that the obligations im-posed by these notes are violated, under the impulposed by these notes are violated, under the impul-ses of interest or convenience; and that the num-ber and power of the persons connected with these corporations, or placed under their influence, give them a fearful weight when their interest is in op-position to the spirit of the Constitution and laws. To the people it is immaterial whether these re-sults are produced by over violation of the latter To the people it is immaterial whether these results are produced by open violation of the latter, or by the workings of a system of which the result is the same. An infl-xible execution even of existing statutes of most of the States, would redress many evils now endured; would effectually show the banks the dangers of mismanagement which impunity encourages them to repeat; and would teach all corporations the useful lesson that they are the subjects of the law and the servants of the people. What is still wanting to effect these objects must be sought in additional legislation; or if that be inadequate, in such further constitutional grants or restrictions as may bring us back into the path from which we have so widely wandered.

ly wandered.

In the meantime, it is the duty of the General Government to co-operate with the States, by a wise exercise of its constitutional powers, and the enforcement of its existing laws. The extent to which it may do so by further enactments, I have already adverted to, and the wisdom of Congress may yet enlarge them. Burabove all, it is incombent apon us to hold erect the principles of morality and law, constantly excepting our own conity and law, constantly executing our own con-tracts in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and thus serving as a rallying point

by which are whice wantry may be brackly back to that safe and howerable standard.

Our Pouble will not long be inscatible to the extent of the burdent entailed upon them by the false eystem that has been operating on their sanguine, energetic, and industrious character; nor to the means necessary to extricate themselves from these embarresements. The weight which preservapon a large portion of the people und the States, is an enormous debt, foreign and domestic. The foreign debt of our States, corporations, and most beausess, can exceedy be less than two hundred millions of dollars a year to pay the interest. This sum has to be paid out of the exports of the country, and must of necessity cut off imports to that extent, or plunge the country more deeply in debt from year to year. It is easy to see that the increase of this foreign debt must augment the annual demand on the exports to pay the interest, and to the wante extent diminish the imports; and in proportion to the enlargement of the foreign debt, and the consequent increase of interest must be the decrease of the import trade. In lieu of the comforts which it now brings us, we might have our gigantic banking matitutions, and splend did, but in many instances, profitees, railroads and canals, absorbing to a great extent, in interest upon the capital borrowed to construct them, the surplus fruits of national industry for years to come, and securing to posterity to adequate return.

December 2, 1839. to that safe and benerable standard.

Our Pooble will not long be inscendible to the extent of the burdone entailed upon them by the false system that has been operating on their sanguine, energetic, and industrician character; nor to the means necessary to extricate the medice from these embarresements. The weight which presentation a large portion of the people und the States, is an encormous debt, foreign and domestic. The foreign debt of our States, corporations, and men of business, can exercely be less than two hundred millions of dollars, requiring more than ten millions of dollars a year to pay the interest. This sum has to be paid out of the exports of the country, and must of necessity cut off imports to that extent, or plungs the country more deeply in debt from year to year. It is easy to see that the increase of this foreign debt must augment the annual demand on the exports to pay the interest, and to the same extent diminish the imports; and in proportion to the calargement of the foreign debt, and the consequent increase of interest must be the decrease of the import trade. In lieu of the comforts which it now brings us, we might have our grantic banking institutions, and splendid, but in many instances, profitless, railroads and canals, absorbing to a great extent, in interest upon the capital borrowed to construct them, the surplus fruits of national industry for years to come, and securing to posterity no adequate return for the comforts which the labors of their hands might otherwise have secured. It is not by the increase of this debt that relied is to be sught, but in its diminution. Upon this point, there is, I am happy to say, hope before us; not so much in the return of confidence abrond, which will enable the States to borrow money, as in a change of public feeling at home, which prompts our people to passe in their career, and thish of the States, corporations, and individuals, already pletiged, be kept with the most punctilous regard. It is due to our national character, as well as t

enumerated, and advance with renewed vigor in her career of prosperity.

Fortunately for us, at this moment, when the balance of trade is greatly against us, and the difficulty of meeting it cahanced by the disturbed state of our money affairs, the bounties of Providence have come to relieve us from the consequences of past errors. A faithful application of the immense results of the labors of the last sea son will afford partial relief for the present, and perseverance in the same course will, in due cases, accomplish the rest. We have had full experience, in times pust, of the extraordinary results which can, in this respect, be brought about in a short period, by the united and well directed efforts of a community like ours. Our surplus profits, the energy and industry of our population, and the wonderful advantages which Providence has bestowed upon our country, in its climate, its

profits, the energy and industry of our population, and the wonderful advantages which Providence has bestowed upon our country, in its climate, its various productions, indispensible to other nations, will, in due time, afford abundant means to perfect the most useful of those objects, for which the States have been plunging themselves of late in embarrassment and debt, without imposing on ourselves or on our children such fearful burdens.

But let it be indelibly engraved on our minds that rehef is not to be found in expedients. Indebtedness cannot be lessened by borrowing more money, or by changing the form of the debt. The balance of trade is not to be turned in our favor by creating new demands upon us abroad. Our currency cannot be improved by the creation of new banks, or more issues from those which now exist. Although these devices sometimes appear to give temporary relief, they almost invariably aggravate the evil in the end. It is only by retrenchment and reform, by curtailing public and private expenditures, by paying our debts, and by reforming our banking system, that we are to expect effectual relief, security for the future and an enduring prosperity. In shaping the institutions and policy of the General Government so as to promote, as far as it can with its limited powers, these important ends, you may rely on the most cordial cooperation.

That there should have been, in the progress of

eration.
That there should have been, in the progress of That there should have been, in the progress of recent events, doubts in many quarters, and in some a heated opposition to every change, cannot surprise us. Doubts are properly attendant on all reform; and it is peculiarly in the nature of such abuses as we are now encountering, to seek to perpetuate their power by means of the influence they have been permitted to acquire. It is their result. have been permitted to acquire. It is their result, if not their object, to gain for the few an ascendency over the many, by securing to them a module of the few and ascendency over the many, by securing to them a module over the many, by securing to them a module over the many, by securing to them a module over the many, by securing to them a module over the many, by securing to them a module over the many, by securing the module over the many above t dency over the many, by securing to them a monopoly of the currency, the medium through which most of the wants of mankind are supplied—to produce throughout society a chain of dependence which leads all classes to look to privileged associations for the means of speculation and extravagance—to nourish, in preference to the manly virtues that give dignity to human nature, a craving desire for luxurious enjoyment and sudden wealth, which renders those who seek them dependent on those who supply them—to substitute for Republican simplicity and economical habits a sickly appetite for effectionate indulgence, and an imitation of that reckless extravagance which impoverished and coslaved the industrious people of foreign lands; and at last, to fix upon us, instead of those equipolitical rights, the acquisition of which was alike the object and supposed reward of our Revolutionary struggle, a system of exclusive privileges conthe object and supposed reward of our Revolutionary struggle, a system of exclusive privileges conferred by partial legislation. To remove the influences which had thus gradually grown up among us—to deprive them of their deceptive advantage to test them by the light of wisdom and truth—to oppose the force which they concentrate in their support—all the was necessarily the work of time, even among a people so enlightened and pure as that of the United States. In most other countries, perhaps, it could only be accomplished through that series of revolutionary movements, which are too often found necessary to effect any great and radical reform; but it is the crowning merit of our institutions, that they create and nourish in the vast majority of our people, a disposition and a power institutions, that they create and nourish in the was majority of our p-cople, a disposition and a power peaceably to remedy abuses which have elsewhere caused the effusion of rivers of blood, and the sacrifice of thousands of the human race. The result thus far is most honorable to the self denial, the intelligence, and the patriorism of our citizens; it justifies the confident hope that they will carry through the reform which has been an well begun, and that they will go still farther than they have have been illustrating the important trath, that a people as free and enlightened as curs, will, when

December 2, 1839.



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALIBBURY:

Friday Morniag, January 3, 1840.

In the Watchman dated this morning, we perceive an article under the editorial head, calling on the Wes-tern Carolinian to make good the charge of abolitionism against the Harrisburg nominee, Gen. Harrison. For the present, we will refer the Watchman and its readers to several srticles on the subject in to-days paper, and, in due time, will reply to other papers making a simi-

in due time, will reply to other papers making a simi-lar request.

But to the Watchman. That paper ought to be the last to complain of the Western Carolinian until it has made good a similar charge against its senior Editor. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways. That paper has charged, or what is worse, insinuated the charge, that he too is an abolitionist. Now, we deny the charge and call upon the Watchman for proof.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We at length have the pleasure of laying before our readers the Message of the President of the U. States to Congress. It is, as usual, a very long, but able and highly interesting document. There is no "son-committat."— He comes out boldly, and fully on all the topics discussed.—With some few exceptions, the Message will be well received by all parties.—Of course his views on the currency question, as hitherto, will not be so acceptable to those who place all their faith in a United States Bank, and to others who disapprove the Sub-treasury scheme.

He comes out unequivocally against a United States Bank, and gives the last sinishing stroke to that speculating, and we may add corrupt institution.—He denies that the United States Bank has ever been nactual as a Regulator, but reserts, what facts will prove, that it was ever foremost in all banking excesses,—in expansions and contractions. "It awelled and maddened the tides of the Banking system, but aeldom allayed, or safely directed them."

But that part of the Message with which we are most pleased, is his recommendation in favour of conomy in public expenditures. He declares if Congress will keep the appropriations within the estimates, the cuttetnoine Tecsure notes can be said off and all the

will keep the appropriations within the estimates, the outstanding Treasury notes can be paid off, and all the ordinary expenses of the Government defrayed "withmut imposing on the people any additional burthen either of loans or Taxes."

We also hall with pleasure, his sentiments on the subject of a National debt. On this subject, he avows the true Republican decirine. He says, "The evention in time of peace, of a debt likely to become permanent, is an evil for which there is no equipalent."

He says the expenditures of 1839 will be six millions less than were those of 1838. And he further says—"With a determination so far as depends on me, to continue this reduction, I have directed the estimates to 1840 to be subject to the strictest scrutiny, and to be continue this reduction, I nave directed the estimates for 1840 to be subject to the strictest scrutiny, and to be limited to the absolute requirements of the public service. "They will be found less than the expenditures of 1859, by over five millions of dollars."

This is cheering information, and must be received with great satisfaction by every friend of our Republic

out me principles and to the practical part,) which will be found in to-day's paper;—happy indeed will it be for the Country and its Institutions;—bappy for Mr. Van Buren and his fame.

That they will do so, we are not without hopes, but

we confess we would prefer practice to profession. If however, they stop at profession they will not only dis-appoint ourselves who have, as yet stood aloof from the approaching Presidential contest, but thousands of oth-ers who, like ourselves, are looking on with intense

On the other hand, if they are found foremest in the ranks of reform, retrenchment, and practical economy, we will venture to assert that so far as the South is d, Mr. Van Buren will have but little to fear from Gen. Harrison, who, to say the least of it, now stands before the country under the most "peculiar," and we may add, questionable circumstances.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The fanatics of the north are quite in exterice at the detect of Mr. Clay, and the success of their favorite candidate, old Gen. Harrison.

Judging from the tone of some of their journals, they

Judging from the tone of some of their journals, they really appear to think they have alreedy consummated their nelarious schemes. But they must recollect that the Harrisburg Caucus was not the People of the United States. They must recoilect, too, that there are many who are opposed to the re-election of Mr. Van Baren who will not go for another military chieftain. Indeed, we have heard many gentlemen who stand high in the ranks of the opposition, assert, that they would aconer go for Van Buren than for Gen. Harrison. They have wrong, therefore, in setting down to Harrison.

After putting that and that together, can the republicans of the South go for Harrison? When we see it
we will believe it, not before. In his nomination, not
only Mr. Clay, but all his friends in the south have been
acrificed. They do not expect to obtain a single electoral vote in all the south. This is plainly shown in all
their estimates of the probable result in 1840. They
are only aiming at Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and
when earthers States. If they can ansceed in taking

erfordion Gozette, of the 24th ult., a wing paper, and we ask for it the deliberate consideration of our readers. If we mistake not, we discover in "Hampton" the pen of an able writer, one who has done good battle for, and been of great service to the Whig party in this State. Evidence is daily multiplying around us, their integrity and patriotism and will trust them. this State. Evidence is daily multiplying around us, showing that the caucus nomination of Gos. Harrison is abhorrent to the more independent and intelligent por-

abhorrent to the more independent and intelligent portion of the whig party.

To the Whigs of Rutherford.

Finlow Civizen: The nomination of Gen Harri
son as the Whig candulate for the Presidency by the
Harrisburg Convention, has no doubt struck you with
surprise. Every one of us who loved his country and
believed that the success of the Whig party would udvance its interests hoped for a different result. But the
deed is done! Henry Clay, the unparallelled orator, the
incomparable patriot, the glorious defender of the constitution, the champion—the preserver and the very
life and soil of the whig party has been ascrifteed by
his friends! I call upon every candid man in our
party to say, who has headed our ranks in the battles
they have fought against the last and present administration! To whose arm do we owe the victories we
have won! By whose and have we acquired our presont strength and power! We all know we owe everry thing to Henry Clay. And yet he has been sacrifieed—not by the good of his country, but to gratify
the foelings and fixter the prejudices of a miserable
sect of manusc called abilitonists. The Whig convention at Harrisburg have said that no Southern man

— no slave holder—no one who lives in the Southern
States shall be supported by them for the Presidency.
We of the South are put under the ban by our own
party. Our teelings are disregarded—our interests are
secrificed, and we are told that we are not to have 'he
privilege of 'being candidates' for the highest office
under the constitution. If these were not the views of
the convention, why was Gen. Harrison moninated laWho is Gen. Harrison! Do any of you know his histoty! What has he done that entitles him to the support
of the whig party! Has he supported any or their measures! Has he engaged in the contest which has been
waging for the last ten years against executive usurpation! No! he has done none of these things. We have
merely heard of his having and that he was a whig. He
has never proved it by his actions. The

of the times, and I pray God that he may still continue in obscurity. I believe the good of his country requires it.

I do not mean to detract firm God. Harrison's military reputation. I know that he has done his country service as a soldier and he has long since been rewarded for it. But have the whignout been crying out against the danger of electing military chieftains to the Presidency. Do we not all know that God. Jeckacon's military services elected him, and the country feels daily and hourly the wretebed consequences resulting from it. Shall we follow the precedent from which our country has already suffered so much I Honor, patrixian and love of country, all cry aloud against such a course, and no tree whig ought to pursue it.

But, fellow-citizens, General Herrison owes his nomination to another cause. A more powerful, though secret influence has thrown him forward in his present position, and the reason is that: he has conclinated the ADULTION CANDI-DATE because in cells timest? a whig! A wolf in sheep's clothing in a lamb-like tooking object. I apprehend a Whig abulitions it is a detestable as though he were found in the ranks of the Administration. Whigs of Rotherford! I call upon you to be upon your guard. Abulition now makes its appreach to you mit his garb of the Whig candidate, General Harrison. Let us unite and say, away with him—we see your cloven fox. We are for our country and our whole country, and will not support a man for the Prosidency who is regarded as the candidate of the cut-throat party, the abolitionsta. These, follow-citizens, are the sentiments of a full-blooded whig. One whom nothing can drive from the support of whig principles, and whom no intriguing convention can drive to support a man for the Prosidency who is regarded as the candidate of the cut-throat party, the abolitionsta. These, follow-citizens, are the sentiments of a full-blooded whig. One whom nothing can drive from the support of whig principles, and whom no intriguing convention can drive to support a man for th

We neglected last week, to notice that Mr. Thompson has disposed of the Lincoln Republican to Mr. Robert Williams M. Jr. Mr. W., we understand, is a Republican of the pure Jeffersonian uchool, and as such we give him a hearty volcome to the fraternity. Mr. T. in retiring has our cordial shake, and our good wishes for the future.

Twin Cot to Seed.

A small quantity of the above SEED, raised by Mr. William Thomas, formerly of Davidson County, to left for Sale at this Office, at \$2.00 per hundred. November 1st, 1869.

common before a the latter fact? On favor he between the police. The following is an extract from Tappan's arguen, the Email over, and Henry Clay as fail upon the stellar of the second of critical and the stellar of the second of critical and the second of the second of second of critical and the second of the second of second of critical and the second of the second of second of critical and the second of the second of second of critical and the second of the second of second

are only aiming at Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and other northern States. If they can succeed in whipping these States into their ranks it is all they calculate on. We should like to know how abolitionism will go down in North Carolina. The game, however, is now before us, and we have nothing to do but to stand aside and see how it will work.

1. The Cause Nominee—More Evidence.—We find the following bold and manly article in the Ratherfordion Graette, of the 24th uit, a Whig paper, and we ask for it the deliberate consideration of our readwith power, the slang of certain prints to the con-trary notwithstanding. It proves another thing, that correct principles must be tramphant. In the organization of the House, both Whigs

and Democrats run a Nullifier for Speaker. The Democrats run Dixon H. Lewis, and the Whigs Mr. Hunter, both thorough going State Rights men

Cold Weather .- January 2nd -the The ter this morning stood at Sunrise 4° above zero, the coldest meather we have had since the cold Saturday in Feb 1835, when at 6 o'clock, P. M. it stood at 8° above zero, at 9, 4°; at 10, 3° below;

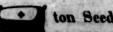
To Correspondents, &c.—An "Unchanged Republican," "A Corn Planter," "A Republican of the 10th Congressional District," and "Coroner," have been received, and will appear next week. "Bob Short" is under consideration.—Also, the proceedings of a Democratic Meeting in Randolph, which came too late for this paper, will appear next week. Our advertising friends will please hear with us, we are compelled to omit muny of their favors until next week.

Great Western stage Line, FROM SALISBURY TO ASHVILLE, N. C. ARRANGEMENT FOR 1840.

THE above line is now in full operation, and arrives at, and departs from Salisbury as follows:

Leaves Salisbury on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Ashville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Returning, leaves Ashville on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.



To morrow and to morrow week, there will be sad have in the "land of steady hands," among fat turkeys, young ducks, pium puddings and pump kin pies. Who, that has spent the close of Au-tumn in New England, does not remember Thanks greing Day? It was day of antique and holy ori-gin, set apart at the close of the season and completion of the harvest, to enjoy with grateful hearts the bountiful goodness of Divine Providence. A day to render thanks to the great "Giver of every good and perioct gift," for the abundance they enby-to express unleigned gratitude to the Divine Dispenser of every blessing for His unbounder mercey, and with humility and gladness, acknowledge that their benefactor is the Lord. There is samething emobling and impressive in the thought!

If for man to be grateful to man for lavor received, be, as, indeed it is, a noble and boly emotion, how much more so, to be grateful to the Creator for much more so, to be grateful to the Creator to his and all its enjoyments. In what attitude is man more worthy of houself, and the source from which he sprang, than when in humble adoration of the Author of his existence, the Father of mer cies and the God of his salvation.

There is much that is peculiar and impressive in the celebration of Thanksgroug Day. It is a day devoted to the exercise of all the grateful and generous emotions of the soil, and rendering thanks to the Supreme Being for the bountful gift of Heaven. The season is over, and the harvest completed—the laborer is rewarded with an abundance, and the land is ble sed, through out, with plenty. Is it then not a fit occasion for man to rejoice?—And to rejoice without the emo tions of grantingle—to rever a mid the blessings of Providence, unmindful of their origin, and enjoy in rich profusion, " the good things of this world" regardless of the Donor, were indeed profane and unworthy the dignity of man.

It is a day in which "thanksgiving and praise," simultaneously ascend from the alters of the living God, to the throne of Infinite Mercy. At the usu ur of worship, the Sabbath bells, chime al hour of worship, the Sabbath bells, chime plaintively from their lowering altitudes with a thrilling solemnity that vibrates upon every heart. The people with one accord, "go up to the house of the Lord," and worship in the sanctuaries of their fathers, where their mingled orisons, like holy incesses, rise to the etherial vaults of Heaven. Divine services of the occasion are solemn, appro Divine services of the occasion are selemn, appro-priate, and impressive, and when the last chant has finded in lingering echoes, children repair to their parental roof, neighbors to the hospitable mansions of neighbors, and with mankful nearly, partake of forts, delicacies, and luxuries of life. is, indeed Thanksgiving Day .- Wetumpka Cour

In New York, a few days since, Judge Edwards, in sentencing John Sincek to death for the murder of his wife, stated that, within the last nine years, eleven men had been arraigned before him for murdering their wives, ten of whom, like the prise er now under sentence, were drunkerds. Judge Edwards gave it as his opinion that three-fourths of the crimes committed in this country were from in-

When we hear a man benefits of his "love for the dear people," we are strongly incheed to suspect him of "love for the dear people's offices."—It remains us of the Irishman who was about to marry a girl for her property.—Well you take this woman to be your wedded wife?" said he minuster. "Yes, year riserence, and the sagurs too," Payettoville, May 17, 1839.

NEW GOODS.

THE SU SCRIBERS RE now receiving and opening, at their stand at Mr.1 Hill, Cabarrus County, a new and fresh sup-

Fall and Winter Goods.

Dry-Goods, Harri-ware, Tin-ware, Crockery, Gro-ceries, Drugs and Medicines, Dyc-Nuths, Paints, Boots and Shoes, Saddiery, Itats and Bonreis, &c. In short, their stock comprises almost every srticle usually kept in a country store, all of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time. We return our thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage we have received and hope by strict atten-tion to business to merit a continuance of the same.

patronage we have received and hope by strict atte-tion to business to merit a continuance of the same. JACOB WINEXOFF & CO. Caberrus County, N. C., Dec 27, 1839.

Just Received,

AND for Sale, by the Subscriber, a quantity of the best Santa Cruz Sugar ; Muscovado do.; Best Java Coffee;
do Rio do;
Spanish Cigars—best quality;
Whiskey eight years old, do do;
Superior French Brandy, and
Most Eccellent Wines.

Salisbury, Dec. 27, 1839.

TRAINED AND OILS,

For Sale by
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER
Salisbury, Dec. 20, 1839.

WANTED TO HIRE.

OME able, stout Negro men, for the ensuing year, for whom liberal wages will be given.

Apply to Salisbury, Decembes 6, 1839.

4t.

FROM the Sub-criber, on the 6th posterior instant, near Greensborough, a large sorrel norse, 15 or 16 hands high, with a white streak in his foretend, 15 years old next Spring, and has been docked. Said horse has been work and has been docked. Said horse has been work and has been docked. Strayed, and has been docked. Said horse has been work ed regolar, consequently shows the marks of har-ness. Any information concerning said horse, di-rected to me at Lexington, N. Carolina, or to my house, 3 miles. East of Lexington, will be thankfully received, and fairly compensated.

JACOB LOPP.

D-cember 27, 1839;

THE SUBSCRIBER

Rent,

PHE STORE HOUSE formerly occupied by hunself, stuated in the very centre of business, immediately above Mr. Goo. W. Brown's store ness, immediately above Mr. Geo. W. Brown's store tar one, two, or three years. Much might be said in favor of this stand, but the subscriber deems it unnecessary to say more than it possesses advantages both as to location and arrangement not infer or to any other in the place.

(**) Those who are indebted to be Subscriber, either by note or account, are respectfully, and argently requested to call and make payment at the earliest possible day.

Saiisbury, Dec. 20, 1830.

2t.



A FINE GOLD WATCH, valued at \$175, the property of the Subscraber, and taken from John Moss' Hotel' in the town of Concord, Caberrus county, on Saturday, the 23rd of November, out of the room first in the range of offices south of the Hotel. Description—Gold face, entirely figured, with anusually small gold hands, near the points of which there are small round holes, opens and winds on the back. Attached to which, when lost, was a pink Guard Chain, made of braid, with a Gold Key with steel pipe, ten extra jewela—the number not recollected. Any person finding said Watch, and loging it at Concord, Salisbury, Charlotte, Lincolnton, or any of the neighboring villages, will be liberally rewarded for the same, B. M. EDNEY.

December 13, 1839.

December 13, 1839.

PARTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of Concord, would now offer his services to the

Ornamental and sign Painter. ie flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation. He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOULE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may

employ him

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

(T Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.

J. W. RAINEY.

Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. NEW ESTABLISHMENT,



IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

THOMAS FOSTER

NFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stami, to he new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTER FAISMENT His House is roomy and commodious; attached to His House is roomy end commodous; attached to which are six comfort ble Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bir and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE SUBSURISERS

a NAVE on hand, and intend aceping a supply of the libest Auchor Stamp Bolting Cloths, comprising all the various Nos. used in this region of country.—Where all who wish the article can be supplied in quantities to suit purchasens, and on reasonable terms.—ALSO—

Payettoville, May 17, 1939.

Morus Multicaulis. FRUIT TREES. &C.

THE Subscriber infor as the public, that he has for sale, at his Normeries in Davidson County, 15,000 trees of the Moras Multicaula, (and also a large number of routed layers or cuttings of the same, of the current year's growth;) these are superior to entings without rasks to propagate from. His prices shall be timerket price of the article in the North, and elsewhere. He also has a large stock of Fruit Trees, consisting of

Apples, P. ars, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, &c.,

being selections of the best American and Europ fruits, all of which are gratted or inoculated, and healthy, growing condition.

fruits, all of which are gratted or inoculated, and in healthy, growing condition.

I will deliver Trees in good condition, at any reasonable distance from Lexington, say 75 or 100 miles, (if amount of orders will justify it.) for which I will charge the usual price of hauling. It will be well for those who wish to obtain trees, to get the Catalogue of the Nurseries, which contains prices, and will be sent gratis to all applicants, the nostage being paid. Communications will be promptly attended to.

Direct to Lexington, N. C.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1839.

6m.

To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the bu-

CUTTING-STONE

as usual, at his Grante Quary, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the Md Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MLL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

for Sale, at the lowest prices,
WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS,
ROUGH BUILDING ROLKS, TOMB STONES,
GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cútter.
Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually atended to.

J. H.

Stone Engraving.

HE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Mar-ble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may have him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENGCH F. PHILLIPS.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1829.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an improved patent Spindle for Mills, by which, a unit will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from heating or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as a ways to preserve its bafance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior anality.

of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mockaville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed \$30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Keily, Thos. Poster, Joseph Hall and Sam'll. Foster of Davie County; Gilbreth Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Ardinon Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are highly pleased with its performance.

1. M. GILBERT.

BRICK MASONRY. THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, David-ion County, takes this method to inform the Pub-lic that he will enter nuts contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as urable, and in as good style as any workman in

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.-

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK.

will entitle him to a share of public patronage. He would refer geathenen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Fennile Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salasbury, as specimens of

N B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

Davidson, April 18, 1839

ROBERT COX.

Western Stage



MIE Subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Public, that the GREAT WESTERN tri-week by Stage Line from Salisbury via the Catawba Springs, Lincolaton, Ratherfordton, to Ashville, N. C. will consbury via the Catawba Springs, on, to Ashville, N. C. will com-

Inncolaton, Rutherfordion, to Ashville, N. C. will commence running on the 3rd instant.

Departs from Salisbury, on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays et 3 o'clock, P. M.

Leaves Ashville for Salisbury, at 5 o'clock, A. M., on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, arrive at Salisbury next day, 8 o'clock, P. M.

This Line for SPEED, GOOD DRIVERS, TEAMS, and COACHES cannot be surpassed by any line in the State. It connects with the DAILY LINE at Salisbury for the North, and at Ashville with the line to Knoxville, Tennessee.

Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C. for the West will and this the nearest Route by 20 miles, and decidedly he cheapest.—And for fine roads, romantic scenery, articularly the Gap over the Blue Ridge, it is not excelled by any other in N. C.

A RENCENT

A. BENCINI, R. W. LONG.

Cress & Boger

H AVE on hand and offer for sale the following articles cheep for each or on time to punctual declers:
Fine investile green, blue and black Cloths;
Sorin vestings, figured, very handsome;
Black and drab Date for Summer wear;
8 pieces Kentucky Jenns; 100 do. brown Domestics;
10 do Bed-Tickings; 2,000 les Span Cotton, S.F.
50 lbs. blue cotton Yara; 50 lbs. Turkey Red;
15 kegs nails, assorted;
4 genuine mouse-hole Anvilles;
2 smiths Bellows;
1 doz. Collins Axes; 18 finished Rife barrels; 3 doz. Weaving Reeds, Philadelphia make; Scotch and Mascaubo Fouff; 1 box best cavendish Tobacco; 18 or 20 Het Anker Bolting Cleths, from No. 5 to 9; assortment of screan wire, &c.

-AlsoSugar, Coffee, Molances, French and Champaign Bran-

European d, and in Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, French and Champaign Bran-dy, Wines of different kinds; Holland Gin, &c., &c. July 26, 1839.

> Iron from the King's Mountain IRON COMPANY.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements with the above Company, for the regular supply of SUPERIOR IRON,

which is well adapted to Wagon, and Carriage Work, Horse Shoeing, &c., which will be sold on reasonable torms. Salisbury, December 6, 1839. 6m.

BAGGING, ROPING, AND GROCERIES. JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, WHOLESALE & METATL,

50 Inc. Cotton Bagging, 42 to 44 mehes, 30 coils Bele Rope, 39 kegs Nails, 40 bage Coffee, 19 linds. Sugar, 1,000 lbs. Losd do. 500 lbs. Spring Steel, 53 pr. Elliptic Springs, 500 lbs Bister Steel, 144 Bottles Tonic Mixture, 20 large Covering Hides, 500 lbs. Sole Leather, 100 kegs White Lead, by J. & W. MURPHY. Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1839.

Wrapping Paper, &c.

Table Subscribers have just received a large assort ment of brown and colored WRAPPING paper; together with a large quantity of PASTE BOARD, which they offer at wholesale or retail.

June 7, 1839.

Moffat's Pills and Bitters. THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now re-ceived and for sale by the Subscribers. the Subscribers. CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Mesers Springs & Shankle in Concord, N. C., are

P S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their receptary. The TABLE will always be furnished With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Sta-bles (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

mi faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in peron, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with heir patronage. And he only sake a cell and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 4839.

Valuable Land

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the ionowing valuable lands in Lincoln County: ONE TRACT

containing 302 acres, lying on the Catawba River six miles below Beattie's Ford.

A Tract of 132 acres adjoining the above.

A Tract of 988 acres adjoining the last. A Tract known as the

CATAWBA SPRINGS. containing 709 acres, which will be sold in par-cels to suit purchasers. The Subscriber having determined to sell, these

lands may be had on very liberal terms, with a credit of one, two, and three years.

Any one destring to purchase and wishing to ex-mine any of the binds, will be shown them by applying to Dr. S. X Jourson who resides in the neighborhood, and win-particulars in relation to terms. H. W. CONNOR. orhood, and who will inform them of further

Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 8, 1839. FUR SALE.

ROM 75,000 to 100,000 of the

Morus Multicaulis Cuttings. September 20, 1830.





To Travel'ers.

Lowing Salisbury on Tuesdays at 10 P. M. His horses are good, and drivers privale at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury in Salisbury, in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Lowing Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M. His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating.

Feb. 12, 1836.

N. B. Scate secured at the Mansion Hotel.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED,

Jail of Davidson County,

Salisbury, Nov. 1, 1839.

N. B. This Line, intersects the Line at Lincolation for Greenville, S. C., via Spartanburg, and the Limestone Springs.

A. B. & R. W. L. D. The North Carolina Standard, and Knox ville (Tenn.) Argus, will insert the above autoritisement weekly for four weeks, and forward their accounts to this Office.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Therefore I hereby notify that my wife Ann has left my Line do and the contracting after this that I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN BIRD, J.

Rowan County, N. C., Dec. 27, 1859.

Sw. Loriou.

In this name

Jim 2, be is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches his, stout made, has a down look; had pin s Kersia coat and pants, and conton velvet vest; says he was prachased in Franklin County, N. C., by Dowtin & Yancy, and on his way South, was persuaded to leave his master, by some whit: man, who after some day or two, began to travel a different direction from what Jim expected; Jim therefore, left him, and immediately surrendered himself to a white man. The owner is harges, and take him away.

Lexington, N. C., December 6, 1839.

Lexington, N. C., December 6, 1839.

I Lexington, N. C., December 6, 1839.

New Bargains!

Mons. Roueche.

AKES great pleasure, if inform his french and customers, and the public in general, that he has received direct from Charlestin, S. C., a freak supply of Fruits and Groceries.

ORANGES, LEWONS, CHEESE, OYSTERS, LEWONS, RAISINS, FIGS. SARDINES, HERRING, CORDIALS.

WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS, all of the best qualities, and of the latest importation.

N. B. The above articles can be sold very low for Cask.

Salistary, Nov. 29, 1839. New Fashions, for Spring & SUMMER, 1339.

HORACE H. BEARD,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that is still carries on the TAILOR.
ING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is owneredly to execute the orders of his oustomers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New York FASHION'S, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the tashionable at all times.

© Cutting garments of all kinds attended to premptly; and the latest Pashions farnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting.

[Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1839.

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Tailoring Business.

The Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a gener-

READY MADE CLOTHING.

for Gentlemen's wear, such as Coats, Pantale

Goods, well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the most fashionable and durable style, and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. H. He still continues to teach the art of Cutters.

all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailon in New York and Philadelphia.

(Cutting for customers done on the shortest asserted to with the continue of the cutting for the cutting of the cutting for the cutting the cutting for the cutting the cutting for the cutting the cutting the cutting the cutting for the cutting th

tice, and orders from a distance attended to with despath.—(27 His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building.

Balisbury, May 2, 1839.

STILL LATER THAN EVER.

O. B. & O. E. WESSLER.

Medicines, Dyesunis, Tobacco, Sp. Statch, Soaps, Per STREMENTS, PANTE and vrapping Paper, Paper and Pants, Maigag, Part, Sherry, and Claret Wines, French, Peach and Apple Bandy, Gin, Monongabala and old Whiskey, Januara and N. E. Rum, Loaf Sugar, Varnishes, Sand Paper, Glass Ware, Bottles, Leunon and Ginger Syrup, Lime Juice, Tamarinds, Jugs, Casks, Pocket Books and Maps, Pipe, Iron and Composition Mortars, and Pestles, Candle Wick, Blacking, Lee's, Dean's, Dyott's, Anderson's, Hooper's, Scott's, Cools's, Shop, Beckwith's, Peters, moffait's, Evans', Brandrenb's, Phelps' Pills, Houck's and Swatm's Panacca, Moore and Anderson's Cough Dups, Smut Baxes, Spices, Pepper Sauce, Rowan's Tome Mixture, Back Gamon Baards, Matches, Bained Columbia for buld heads, Elixir of Opum, Swam's Vermifige, and a thomand other articles just received and for sale cheup at the Apothecury sign, by
C. B. & C. K. W. Salisbury, June 7, 1880.

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instru received from the North Carolina Gold Mine received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Com-pany, takes this method to inform those interested, that hereafter all persons found treappasing upon the follow-ing Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, aus-ted in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to the strict letter of the Law.

JOHN WARD, Agest.

Davidson, April 18, 1839.

LANDS:

Tract, No 1—containing 888 acres, lying on the low mile branch.

2—containing 992 acres, lying on the waters of the Flat Swamp.

3—containing 3,800 acres, lying on Lick creek, Flat Swamp, and Yaokin Russ.

4—containing 1,620, lying on Flat Swamp.

6—containing 1,620, lying on Flat Swamp.

7—containing 1,412, lying on Flat Swamp.

8—containing 600, lying on Flat Swamp.

8—containing 600, tying on lick creek
9—containing 600, tying on lick creek
10—containing 1.807 acres, lying on lick
creek and Flat Swamp.
12—containing 1.313, lying on lick creek
13—containing 1.313, located on four mittranch and Jacob creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

The Heath Track THE above TRACT of LAND advertised in another

part of this paper, is still FOR SALE, and any one wishing to purchase can, by paying two or three hundred dollars down, have the chance to pay the



1 or 200 Head of Sheep for which fair piece will be given for which for

Notice.

1 till Subscriber has on hand, and by Sale, ut his Shop. in Salisbury, three first rate Road Wagons.
SIMEON HIELICK. December 6, 1839.

HORSES FOR SALE.

